The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, January 2, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS
TO THE PATRONS OF THE "HUNTINGDON GLOBE."
January 1st, 1863.

Another year has sped away,
Since last I sang my New Year's lay;
A year of blood, a year of pain;
I never wish its like again;
A year, that boasts the soldier's deeds,
Whose chaplets are the widow's weeds,
Commingled with the garland's gay,
The warrior strews in glory's way.

The world's a theatre, with pit,
Parquette and galleries, where sit
Spectators, wearing every hue,
From white to black, intent to view
The greatest drama any stage
Has ever shown in any age.
The stage is large, two oceans lave
Its different shores with angry wave;
Its mountains grand invade the sky;
Its lovely landscapes please the eye;
Each river, from its mountain springs,
To mother ocean, leaps and sings:
And towns and mountains, fields and lakes,
A scene for every drama makes,
Where many thousand players act
Their parts with various skill and tact.
On every portion of the stage,
A wild excitement seems to rage.

When first the curtain rose, there stood
Great multitudes, in glen and wood,
In street and road, and parlor rich,
With voices raised to every pitch,
That harmony and discord knows,
Who talked in tones, that mortal foes
Sometimes indulge, ere dealing blows.
The company, that filled the scene,
Were Anglo-Saxons, fat and lean—
And slick and haggard—fair and brown—
As summer suns had showered down
Their tan-yard rays upon the face;
Or shady bowers had stopt their pace.
While some were dressed in purple fine
And jeweled from Golconda's mine;
And wore authoritative mien,
As o'er and o'er they paced the scene,
With ladies hanging on their arms,
Arrayed in silks and wearing charms,
Unsuited to the tragic role,
That stirred the fountains of the soul;
A larger number seemed to be
Attired in stuffs of less degree
Of pride or taste—(or what you please
To name all showing such as these)
And many thousands of the throng,
In rags and squalor bore along
A weary life, that scarce would pay
Its passage to eternity.
Amid these motley scenes, were found
Four million negroes, moving round,
With hat in hand or under arm,
Not caring for the dire alarm,
That filled the hearts of men who own,
Such mints of gold in soul and bone:
Their pearly teeth and wooly hair
And coal-pit faces—all were there—
And with that everlasting grin,
That lights the face from brow to chin.
Upon the stage this ebon race
Was largely in a special place
And seemed to be, in every way,
Engrossing subject of the play.

Upon the air Arch-angels trod
And thither spoke the voice of God,
Denouncing tyrants, who should plan
Invasions of the rights of man;
While fiends, that rushed with howl and bark,
From deep perdition's dungeons dark,
Were there with hiss and squeak, which told,
That powers of hell were all enrolled,
To wage a war with deadly might
'Gainst truth and liberty and right.

But hark! a cannon shot resounds,
And o'er the stage the missile bounds.
At once the conversation stops
And every man his logic drops,
The slave-pen door is quickly shut,
The master visits every hut—
Where all his Afric jewels stay.
When goad and lash have ceased to play—
To see that every slave he claims,
Is resting surely in his chains.
The sons of Ham and daughters, too,
Of dark and brown, and yellow hue,
Now gather in a massive crowd,
As black as threatening thunder cloud;
While round them, in encircling ring,
A fairer race together cling,

Determined they shall not estray
In freedom's vile, polluted way,
When scourge and manacle can hold
Immortal souls, in slavery's fold.

And now a voice proclaims to all
Who fill the stage, both great and small:
For these dear objects of our care,
Yon cannon's roar disturbs the air;
For right to lash them to their toil,
We'll drench in blood our virgin soil;
Bring on a carnival of hate;
Ten thousand homes make desolate;
With ghastly death, walk hand in hand,
And curse with war, a peaceful land.
To arms—ye men who live upon
The blood and sweat of African;
Destroy the structure patriots built;
And paint the sword from point to hilt,
With crimson from the tide of life,
Its blade wild open in the strife

Another part of this great stage
Our passing notice must engage:
For twenty million people stand
Astonished at the bold command;
Who scarce can think that cannon's roar
A summons makes at freedom's door.
Upon a vapor white as snow,
That sways in beauty to and fro
Amongst attendant ones as fine,
Yet tinted with the golden shine,
That morning lends the fleecy cloud,
That spreads through air so light and proud,
When on the mountain's sunny side
Its wandering shadows slowly glide;
There stands a form of giant height,
Whose outlines shadow to the sight
As if they're given to the eye
From out the azure of the sky.
His robe is white, as vapory arch,
That bears him on his trampless march;
The carmine tinge upon his cheek
Outvies the hue the maiden seeks
When blushing morn around her throws
The freshness of auroral glows.
Benevolence, in every trace,
Is messaged from his shining face—
But not unmingled with the shade
That watchful care upon it made—
While firmness, kindness, seem to shed
A blended radiance round his head.
His silver trumpet to his lip,
Its notes, o'er hill and valley skip,
To summon to his presence, all
The friends of truth, who hear the call.
By tens, by hundreds, thousands strong,
The patriots come, with shout and song;
And ask, when in this angel's view—
"What wilt thou have this army do?"
The figure blending with the skies
And radiant with hope, replies:
"Gird on your armor, whet your steel,
Defend your nation's common weal!
'Tis not alone disruption's end
These rebel preparations tend:
The purpose is to battle back
Enlightening progress in the track,
That science, literature and art
Have opened in the human heart.
Your government, the highest worth
Of any, has, upon the earth;
And in it is the charm contained,
By which the world shall be regained
To love, to liberty and truth;
To flourish in immortal youth."

The tragedy at once assumes
Proportions grand, with waving plumes—
And clattering steel and horsemen gay—
And soldiers dressed in war's array—
And squadrons wheeling into line—
Where death and glory intertwine
But I must cease my humble song,
And wait for time to march along
Her grand events, ere I can lay
The great conclusion in your way.

Kind patrons, did you ever know.
Since right, in all her youthful glow,
First found the world; her race began;
Retrace her steps, as on she ran,
To spread her heavenly empire o'er
The peopled earth, from shore to shore?
Then courage take, and hold, as one,
This greatest people 'neath the sun;
Though death shall stare; and it should be,
That chains shall break and slaves be free.

THE CARRIER.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

By the President of the Confederate States.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A communication was addressed on the sixth day of July last, 1862, by General Robert E. Lee, acting under the instruction of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the United States forces, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view of retaliation, if such an outrage had been committed under the sanction of the authorities of the United States.

And whereas, (No answer having been received to said letter,) another was, on the 2d of August last, (1862,) addressed by General Lee, under my instructions, to General Halleck, renewing the inquiries in relation to the execution of the said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact was true, and sanctioned by the Government of the United States;

And whereas, An answer dated on the 7th of August last, (1862,) was addressed to General Lee by General H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "No authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas, On the 28th of November last, (1862) another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by Robert Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lt. Col. W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanation promised in the said letter of Gen. Halleck, of 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined;

And whereas, a letter dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut. Col. Ludlow apprized the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of the 19th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States, and whereas this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed and no answer has been received;

And whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the City of New Orleans by the forces under General Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city;

And whereas, The silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence too conclusive that the said government sanctions the conduct of the said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for these crimes.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do denounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging.

And I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas, The hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rule of international law, or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor, with hard chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses.

Others have been submitted to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy:

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers and the sisters of our citizens. Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and done especially on an island of barren sand under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults:

Prisoners of war, who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city, by fines levied and collected under threats of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain. The entire population of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invader of their country:

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, and even to lone and aged women, and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes, and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans until their owners would consent to share their crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers, and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves had been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of the guards of United States soldiers. Where that partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal.

And even slaves, too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by their owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway.

By a recent general order, No. 91, the entire property in that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi river, has been sequestrated for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders—an order, which, if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions, and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscated law of our enemies, which he has effected to be enforced through the agency of civil officials.

ON THE LIBERATION OF SLAVES.

And, finally, the African slaves have not only been incited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war—a war in its nature far exceeding the horrors and most merciless atrocities of savages.

And whereas, The officers under command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated.

And whereas, The President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and virtue of my authority, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order:

First. That all commissioned officers in the command of the said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they, and each of them, be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

Second. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole, that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity, during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

Third. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

Fourth. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.

J. P. Benjamin, Secty. of State.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

On this proclamation the Richmond Dispatch has the following editorial comments:

The proclamation against Butler and his associates comes up to the full measure of public expectation. The deliberation with which the conclusions of the Executive have been arrived at gives additional solemnity and dignity to his purpose. The brute and his minions will discover that it does not follow because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily that it is forgotten or forgiven.

Those of our own people, too, who have been disposed to complain of the President's alleged indifference to the fate of Mumford will see that they have done him great injustice, and that he has remembered it longer, than some of his censors. In this, as in other cases, it would be as well for those of us who inhabit the vales of private life, and whose qualifications for conducting the government of the country have never yet been discovered by our fellow-citizens, to be modest and charitable in our strictures upon the course of those whom we have placed in power, and who from their official and intellectual elevation are probably able to acquire a wider sweep of the horizon than those of us who dwell upon the plains. We trust that the proclamation against Butler and his officers, should they fall into our hands, may be carried out to the very letter. The black flag is the only answer to the unheard of crimes of these enemies to the human race.

Hear an Irish Patriot.

"Let the politicians who have been using us long enough, stay at home if they will, but let us go and fight the battles of the nation, and when we come home, a grateful nation will extend to us sufficient to meet our wants. I have always been a Democrat. I was going to say that I am still; but I will not allow any politics to interfere with the discharge of my duty. I take the KNOW NOTHING BY THE HAND AS A BROTHER if he carries the musket or sword alongside of me in this contest. I do not care where the man comes from, or what may be his shade of politics, whether he is a REPUBLICAN, an ABOLITIONIST, or something else—it is a perfect matter of indifference to me. I only want to say that I know no man but as he discharges his duty to that flag; and, as I said in Baltimore, men were never called upon in this world to perform so sacred a duty as you are, my countrymen, not only for your own sake, but for the whole country with its coming generations of men."—[Speech of General Corcoran at Philada.

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FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Upwards of $700,000 Swindled Out of Government in New York City—How Regiments were raised and subsisted—Operations of Contract Brokers—False Affidavits and Forgeries without Number—Great Swindling in the Payment of Bounty to Soldiers.

Commissioners, appointed by the General Government, have been at work for several weeks past, in New York city and elsewhere, investigating alleged frauds upon the Government in connection with the raising and subsisting of volunteers, organizing of regiments, and other operations, from the commencement of the rebellion to the present time.

Mr. Olcott, the commissioner appointed for New York city, entered upon his investigations on the first of November last, and has already discovered frauds to the extent of $700,000 perpetrated in that city, and the prospect is that they will reach double that amount before the investigation is finished. In order to give a clear idea of the mode, or rather the various modes, in which the Government has been swindled, it is necessary to go back to the beginning of the war.—When the rebellion broke out, Congress was not in session, and there was no appropriation by the General Government to defray the expenses of recruiting regiments of volunteers; consequently, the expense connected with raising regiments had to be paid either by the colonel and regimental officers, by subscriptions or private individuals, or by donations from the Union Defence Committee. In the following August, however, during the extra session of Congress, $20,000,000 were appropriated to recruit and organize volunteers, and the Adjutant General of the United States Army was made the custodian of the fund. Mustering officers were established in the different cities, and at each office an army officer was appointed to disburse the moneys that were drawn from the general fund. The disbursing officer appointed for New York city was Col. Sackett, of the regular army. The first sum received from the Adjutant General was $50,000, which was all disbursed in three or four days.

The second draft was for $100,000, which was soon disbursed, and was the last received until the following November, when another instalment of about the same amount was sent on from Washington. The disbursements made at this time were principally for the subsistence and lodging of recruits after their enlistment, and pending the time of their going into camp; and it may be stated here that the regulations of the United States army had always been that bills for subsistence and lodging should be certified to by the recruiting officer, signed by the contractor, and endorsed as approved by the colonel commanding the regiment.

The contractors were of two kinds: first, general contractors, who took bids for the subsistence and lodging of recruits, and who gave sureties; and, second, special contractors, who were generally keepers of *lager beer* saloons and cheap boarding-houses, and who boarded and lodged recruits to the number of half a dozen, more or less, previous to their going into camp.—These small contractors were anxious for the payment of their bills, and, being unable to get the money from the Government, they were driven into the hands of brokers to get them discounted. This class of men—whom we may call army brokers, and who figure more extensively than any other class as swindlers of the Government—commenced business in that city in December, 1861. They first did a legitimate business, but they soon found a way of increasing the size of their bills by alterations in the figures, and followed up this fraud by making fictitious bills which were vouched for by downright forgery.

On the 8th of December, 1861, Col. Sackett vacated his post as disbursing officer for that city, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Nichols, also of the regular army. Before Col. Sackett left he was in the habit of requiring affidavits from the special contractors of the correctness of their bills, and also employed as an additional guard against fraud, detective to ascertain whether the affidavits were true. Lt. Col. Nichols held the post of disbursing officer until June, 1862, when he was relieved by Captain Larned, who in turn gave way on the 26th of August last to Lieut. Col. Reed, who now holds the position. During the latter part of Col. Nichols' term, and all through the term of Capt. Larned, the brokers were in full blast, and conducted their business with a recklessness of villainy that is perfectly astounding. They employed runners to visit lager-beer shops and boarding-houses, and any and every place where it could be ascertained that a recruit had ever eaten a meal or slept over night, and induced the keepers of these places, under various arts and pretences, (often by actual bribery,) to certify and swear to bills against the Government. Not satisfied with this, they employed clerks to manufacture bills out of whole cloth, and forge signatures to them.—Mr. Olcott has in his possession over forty forged signatures to bills which have been verified as forgeries by the colonels and contractors whose names were used. Instances have been discovered where brokers have purchased claims of poor Germans for $25 and on the following day have called at his place and got him to sign what purported to be a receipt, but which was in reality a fictitious bill for $2,000.—Their frauds have been perpetrated mainly through the agency of ignorant German people, who could not read our language, and who were made to swear to a bill of a thousand dollars when they supposed it was only $20, or to certify to the correctness of a large claim when they supposed they were signing a receipt for a small one. Some of this class of people, however, who had no claim against the Government, large or small, have been induced to certify and swear to bills through the agency of a bribe.

Recruiting officers are also discovered to have played the same game.—Instances have come to light where recruiting officers have induced lager-beer men to sign a bill for $1,500 where the claim was only $25, and the bills have been sworn to before a notary, who, either through negligence, or because he was privy to the fraud, asked no questions, and in some cases, did not even administer the oath.—Cases have also turned up where the Union Defence Committee had paid the regular 40 cents per ration for recruits, and the contractor has been compelled to pay five cents for each ration to the colonel of the regiment, and 10 per cent. of his gross receipts to the quartermaster.

Mr. Olcott commenced his labors by investigating the frauds of the army brokers, and after disposing of these, he was presented by the Secretary of War with a bill which had been paid at Washington, and had been sworn by a Colonel of a New York regiment. The bill was accompanied by the names of a large number of sub-vouchers for the different items, all of which, except two, the Commissioner has discovered to be forgeries. A further investigation has brought to light the fact that this same Colonel has swindled the Union Defence Committee, swindled private citizens, swindled the General Government, and swindled every one of his subordinate officers and privates, and that the sum total of his swindling cannot fall short of $100,000. The wholesale frauds developed in this case have induced the Government to direct Mr. Olcott to investigate the transactions of each and every regiment raised in New York, where the circumstances connected with its organization are open to suspicion.

It is thought that nearly a thousand persons will be shown to have been implicated, directly or indirectly, in the frauds. Many of the men who have been trumpeted as martyrs to the system of "illegal and arbitrary arrests" are met who were sent to Ft. Lafayette for these very frauds; and when their names come to be known, they will doubtless turn out to have been the most noisy defamers of the Government, and the swiftest to accuse everybody but themselves of robbing the public treasury.

There is another feature to the general system of swindling to which, it is said, the State and country have been subjected almost ever since the offer of bounties for the enlistment of private soldiers was made. At first, that is, for a very few weeks—there was at least a show of honesty in drawing the exceeding liberal bounties offered to men to enlist; and, at that time, when a man enlisted he was taken to the quarters of the company or regiment into which he had enlisted, and there *kept*. That course, however, was not long generally pursued. The men, when enlisted and having received their bounties, would ask for a "pass" for a few days, to regulate their family affairs and to spend the bounty money for what themselves or their families needed. This seemed proper enough at the time, but experience proved that many of the men thus let go did not return, and were, in consequence, marked as deserters. The system was then commenced by many officers of retaining a large portion of the bounty money, on granting a pass, in order to insure the return of the enlisted man. Those who had enlisted with the intention of going to the war, returned, of course, and claimed the remainder of their bounty money. But there were many who did not; and it is at least remarkable that of those who did not return very few have been arrested. Of the (about) six thousand men who received the bounties in the city of Brooklyn, and the immensely larger number who received the bounties in New York, it is not believed that much more than one-half are now connected with the army by reason of their *first enlistment*.

It is also stated that there are men now in New York, in citizen's clothes, who have been enlisted from two to six times, under the several bounty acts, under different names, and who have never been arrested.

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical comparison between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Average of Accounts, &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of November, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 15th day of November, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January, A. D. 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—

JANUARY TERM, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

Sarah I. Keene & C.	vs	Philip Weaver.
J. Gillam & wife for use	vs	William Rothrock.
George Flora	vs	Jamison, Rouse, et al.
Jacob Caufman	vs	Robert F. Hazlett.
SECOND WEEK.		
W. W. and D. E. Entrekin	vs	Michael Stone.
Same	vs	Same
Elias Simpson and C.	vs	R. F. Hazlett.
McMurtrie for Linn	vs	A. Russell et al.
Saml. Fleming's adm'r.	vs	Adam Sensor.
S. N. and H. Swoope	vs	Joseph McCoy.

WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

Huntingdon, Nov. 28, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.

Samuel Bolinger, farmer, Cromwell.
Washington Buchanan, Huntingdon.
Daniel Baird, farmer, Carbon.
Emanuel Bare, laborer, Dublin.
Moses Burge, farmer, Tell.
Joseph Curfman, farmer, Cass.
John C Davis, farmer, Oneida.
Mordecai Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Dum, farmer, Springfield.
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon.
E L Everhart, teacher, Porter.
Thomas Fagan, plasterer, Carbon.
Joshua Gorsuch, farmer, Henderson.
William Hamer, laborer, Porter.
Samuel Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
George M King, laborer, Shirley.
James Lee, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Marks, carpenter, Franklin.
Enos McMullen, farmer, Cromwell.
George Crum, jr., farmer, Barree.
Henry Peightal, farmer, Walker.
Jesse Snare, mason, Penn.
Miller Wallace, carpenter, Brady.
Lazarus Wheeling, farmer, Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

James Allen, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Beaver, farmer, Penn.
Joshua Booher, farmer, Cromwell.
James Black, farmer, Porter.
David Buck, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Alexander Bens, farmer, Tell.
Able Corbin, farmer, Henderson.
M F Campbell, farmer, Union.
Joseph Douglas, merchant, Walker.
James Dickey, farmer, Barree.
Samuel Evans, farmer, Cromwell.
John Ebberman, farmer, West.
John Figart, farmer, Hopewell.
Andrew Fink, farmer, Union.
James Goodman, farmer, Henderson.
J W Galbraith, farmer, Shirley.
Joshua Greenland, gentleman, Cassville.
Benjamin Gibboney, maunfacturer, Jackson.
Thomas Graffius, merchant, Morris.
R D Heck, farmer, Cromwell.
N G Horton, farmer, Tod.
M S Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
John W Hector, farmer, Springfield.
Michael Isenberg, farmer, Morris.
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Oneida.
John Laport, farmer, Franklin.
Benjamin F Myers, farmer, Springfield.
Andrew Martin, wagon-maker, West.
William Moore, farmer, West.
Michael Myers, farmer, Cromwell.
James Moore, farmer, Walker.
Matthew McCall, farmer, Penn.
Samuel McAlevy, farmer, Jackson.
H L McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Samuel McClain, farmer, Cass.
George W. Price, farmer, Cromwell.
George Robison, farmer, Springfield.
George Rudy, laborer, Jackson.
Henry Shultz, farmer, Hopewell.
Peter Shaver, jr., clerk, Shirley.
Elisha Shoemaker, farmer, Oneida.
William Travis, farmer, Franklin.
William Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Work, farmer, Porter.
A B Westbrook, inn-keeper, Huntingdon.
H S Wharton, agent, Huntingdon.
James White, J. P., Carbon.
John Vandevender, J. P., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Robert Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Owen Boat, coach-maker, Huntingdon.
Charles Boyles, gentleman, Morris.
Andrew Beers, miller, Franklin.
William Crotsley, cooper, Cass.
Henry Crane, shoemaker, Franklin.
Robert Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon.
David Douglass, farmer, Shirley.
William Enyert, farmer, Hopewell.
John Eyer, jr., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Michael Flesher, farmer, Jackson.
Stewart Galliher, farmer, Carbon.
Thomas Gleason, contractor, Carbon.
Henry Glazier, gentleman, Huntingdon.
William Harman, fence-maker, Porter.
Henry Holtzapple, miller, West.
John Hall, clerk, Porter.
William B. Johnston, farmer, Franklin.
Aaron Kelley, farmer, Henderson.
George Leas, clerk, Shirleysburg.
Deckers Lock, merchant, Springfield.
James Moore, farmer, Oneida.
Edward J Neff, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Christian Peightal, farmer, Barree.
Wm. M Philips, tanner, Alexandria.
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel H Pheasant, farmer, Union.
John Porter, farmer, Henderson.
Philip Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
George Price, farmer, Clay.
William Rex, clerk, Union.
James Terry, carpenter, Huntingdon.
David S Umbenour, teacher, Shirley.
Andrew Wise, farmer, Union.
James Watson, farmer, Walker.
Henry Wilson, J. P., Oneida.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

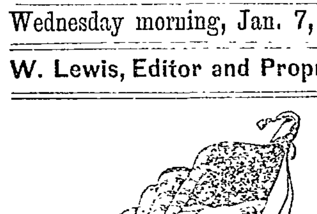
For sale at Lewis' Book Store

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Capture of Vicksburg! The Mississippi opened! Great victory over the Rebels at Murfreesboro! Read the news. A few more such victories and the Rebels North and South will be *very* sick.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—We have no news of importance from Burnside's army. The enemy have dug new rifle-pits along the river to provide against our crossing again.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Pennsylvania Legislature met to-day, (Tuesday.) The Democratic members of the House met in caucus on Monday evening, and made the following nominations: For Speaker, John Cessna of Bedford; for Clerk, Jacob Ziegler of Butler; for Assistant Clerk, R. Milton Speer of Huntingdon. The Democrats having a majority in the House, these caucus nominees will be elected.

The Republicans will elect the officers in the Senate and have agreed upon the following: For Speaker, Geo. V. Lawrence of Washington; for Clerk, George W. Hamersly of Germantown; Asst. Clerk, Gurdon S. Berry.

SELLING OFF AND SETTLING UP.—M. Strous will commence on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, selling off his entire stock of store goods and household furniture by public auction. One Piano will also be sold. Everybody should attend to get bargains. All persons holding scrip issued by Mr. Strous, are requested to return them as soon as possible.

ON Thursday last, Peter Vandevander of Petersburg, in company with another man, went to the woods to hunt. Arriving in the woods they met two others. After some conversation, the men scattered. In the evening Mr. Vandevander was reported missing. Search was made, but he was not found until Sunday.—When found he was dead. A bullet had entered the back part of his head and lodged near the left eye. When found he had both hands in the pockets of his pantaloons, and his gun was lying beside him, loaded. No doubt the ball that struck him was a spent ball from the rifle of one of the three other gunners in the woods at the time.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 5, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—You will allow myself and family to acknowledge this in your columns: The reception of a handsome donation from a number of our friends in this place.

This was made on New Year Eve, and consisted of a variety of articles well suited to our wants, and for which we would thus extend our sincere thanks. We at the same time hope that the kind donors may be richly rewarded for their kind remembrance of us.

Yours, respectfully,

S. H. REID.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in Company G, 5th Regt.—Lieutenant C. M. Hildebrand, in a letter dated Dec. 23, gives the following information:

Killed — Privates Luther Corbot, Walter Everett and Geo. Edwards.

Wounded—Capt. Wolfe, Sergt. R. Meredith, Augustus Hawn, John Davis, Wm. Gilliland and Fred. Fouse.

Missing—Lieut. J. A. Willoughby, Corp. Wm. Corbin, and private Jas. Moore.

"A reliable rebel officer told me that they had got some five or six of our lieutenants, slightly wounded, and a Major belonging to the 5th P. R. C., who gave his name as Zentmyer. He could not remember the names of the lieutenants. We got the body of Lt. David Zentmyer. We have all come to the conclusion that J. A. Willoughby is slightly wounded and a prisoner."

STUART'S GUIDES ARRESTED.—Two of the guides of Stuart, in his late raid, were arrested on Friday, near Burke's Station, Virginia. These men were but recently released from the Old Capitol. This is but another proof of the disastrous effects of the leniency exercised by the Government toward its enemies.

☞ The public schools of this place were opened on Monday last, after having been closed for two weeks.

COURT.—Court commences on Monday next, the 12th.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

The Condition of the South.

A fugitive Louisiana planter has lately published a letter on the condition of the South, in which he corroborates all that others have testified on the delusion and ignorance of the mass of the people in the slaveholding States, the inveterate hatred of the "Yankees" which their wicked leaders have so carefully trained them up in, and the present destitution which the desolating effects of the war have brought on all classes. He closes with the following remarks, which bear the impress of good sense, and may be read with profit by many at the present time:

"Still, any attempt at conciliation of the South would be utterly thrown away. The only argument which they understand or respect now is superior and overwhelming force. Prostrate and break to pieces, this winter, (as you can,) their *organized Government*, and the whole resistance will fall utterly exhausted and helpless.—The talk of its being impossible to subjugate the South seems to me very foolish. I believe it the duty of the nation to God and the loyal people, and to the unhappy South itself, in whose welfare I am very deeply interested.

"A year ago I had myself given up to the dreadful fact, as I supposed, that the nation was torn asunder.—But since the events of last spring, and what I have seen myself of the prosperity and tremendous power of the Northern States, I have entirely changed my mind. It is plain that so far as human prudence can foresee, nothing can prevent the speedy fall of the Richmond Government but a sudden blindness and cowardice seizing upon our loyal people just as complete victory is within their reach."

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit: That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free. And the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their active freedom. That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do on this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:—Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, Saint Martin and Orleans,) including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth city, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk,) including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued; and by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves, within the said designated States and parts of said States, are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons. And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service; and upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the First Day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

William H. Seward, *Sec'y of State.*

WAR NEWS.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

A Difficult and Daring Raid Made by the U. S. Forces—Capture of Van Buren, Ark.—Official Report of Genl. Curtis—Capture of Three Steamboats, 100 Prisoners, Camp Equipage, Horses, Mules, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 29.—One of the most difficult and daring raids of the war has just been made by a part of the Army of the frontier.

On Saturday General Herron started with a portion of his cavalry and infantry forces for the other side of the Boston Mountains. Genl. Blunt left Cane Hill at the same time by another route, the two columns being about six thousand strong. They started in light marching order, with six days' cooked rations, and marched forty-two miles without stoppage.

General Herron took with him two batteries without caissons. The artillery and baggage wagons were drawn across the mountains by twelve-horse teams.

At daylight yesterday morning the two commands joined at Lee's Creek, three miles south of the mountains, from whence the cavalry and artillery, numbering 1000 men, started for Van Buren, leaving the infantry to follow as fast as possible.

Two rebel regiments of cavalry were encountered at Dripping Spring. After a short skirmish, they were put to flight, leaving seven killed and a number wounded. Our forces immediately followed the rebels fleeing to Van Buren, when a splendid charge was made, led by Generals Blunt and Herron in person, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy. The rebel cavalry rushed aboard some steamers which were lying at the wharf, and escaped to the other side of the river. Two of the steamers, with over a hundred prisoners among them, were captured. A third boat was run ashore, which, with the others, will be destroyed. A large quantity of corn, camp equipage, transportation, and a number of mules and horses, were also seized. The full extent of the captures is not yet known.

When the messenger left, the infantry and artillery were about eight miles in the rear, hastening forward as fast as the nearly impassable roads would allow.

The people of that section were taken entirely by surprise and terribly frightened.

General Hindman is on the other side of the river with his whole force, unable and unwilling to engage us.

The pathway to the Arkansas river has now been opened, and if the gunboats will open the lower end of it, the winter's work of the army of the Frontier is clearly marked out.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CURTIS.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—*Major General H. W. Halleck, Genl. in Chief:*—The Army of the Frontier under Generals Blunt and Herron, moved over the Boston mountains on Saturday, and advanced, without halting, to Van Buren. They drove the enemy across the Arkansas, killed and wounded a few, took three steamboats, camp equipments, and 100 prisoners.

The march of 45 miles with arms of service over the mountains and thro' the deep mud of the valley was a most arduous and gallant affair.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

Great Battle at Murphreesboro'.

GREAT VICTORY!

[*Special Despatch to The Press.*]

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, December 31—1 P. M.

The great battle of the war in the Southwest is now being fought here. It is raging furiously as I write. The entire line has suffered terribly this morning, and the loss on both sides has been heavy. The rebels held an advantage in position this morning, but are now suffering terribly under the galling fire of our destructive artillery, which was got into good position about noon to-day.

The forlorn hope of this army, comprising four regiments of regular infantry (including the 18th regulars, 2,200 strong,) and two batteries, lost all of their field officers, two-thirds of their line officers, and half of the enlisted men killed and wounded.

The Anderson troop (a Philadelphia regiment,) of Colonel Wyncoop's light cavalry brigade, also suffered severely. Majors Rosengarten and Ward were both killed during a charge. The cavalry behaved and manœuvred under fire with the steadiness of veteran regular dragoons, and much of our success is due to this.

Gen. Rousseau was wounded at the head of his splendid division, after making two bayonet charges, and fighting for nearly five hours.

Gen. Stanley is seriously wounded in the leg. General Palmer is dangerously wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Battle-Field, Dec. 31—2.30 P. M.—I have just returned from the front again, where Gen. Rosecrans is directing the gigantic field operations of the day in person. Gen. Joseph Johnston directs the movements of the enemy in person.

About one o'clock General Thomas threw his entire corps d'armee against the centre of the enemy's forces, and breaking it, drove it back over a mile in great confusion. Rebels, killed and wounded, lay in heaps upon this ground.

Gen. Rosecrans then ordered an advance of the entire line of his army in support of Gen. Thomas, and we soon engaged the enemy at close quarters for the first time in the history of the rebellion. At one time Gen. Rosecrans observed his troops wavering, when he dashed rapidly to the front, followed by his staff. This *coup* created a tremendous enthusiasm amongst the soldiers, who rallied at every point, and drove the enemy for some distance with excellent results. Two of Genl. Rosecrans' aids were killed at the time by the explosion of a shell.

Gen. Negley's division, with its excellent artillery, is causing great destruction among the rebels on the left of the centre. Gen. Crittenden, with his corps d'armee, forming the left wing of our army, has gained the enemy's entrenchments, and is driving the rebels through the town, which is now in plain view before us.

The loss on either side has been very heavy We have taken nearly three thousand prisoners, and our loss is not near so heavy as that of the rebels.—We are following the enemy up, and will drive him into Alabama before we give him any rest.

Gen. Cheatham, the greatest blower, and General Rains, of Arkansas, the handsomest man in the rebel army, are both killed, and their bodies are in our possession.

We have taken over fifty guns and seven stands of State colors.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

[*To the Associated Press.*]

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Secretary of War was to-day advised as follows:

Cleveland, Jan. 2.—The following has just been received by telegraph from Cincinnati, dated:

Murfreesboro, Jan. 1.—A terrible battle was fought yesterday. The latest from the field is up to noon.

The rebel centre had been broken, and things looked favorable.

The losses are reported to have been enormous.

Stanley, Rousseau, and Palmer are wounded, and the rebels Cheatham and Rains are killed.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—A terrible battle has been fought at Murfreesboro, involving the severest carnage of the war.

The United States forces encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's Creek. After heavy skirmishing on both sides the rebels were driven back. We captured a hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number. Our loss on this occasion was 70 killed and wounded.

At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renewed with great fury, General McCook's corps being opposed to Hardee's.

After desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, General McCook retreated two miles. He soon rallied his men, but was again driven back, and at night was four miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning.

The fight continued until ten o'clock at night, at which time we had maintained our position.

The Federal loss was very heavy.—Among the killed are:

Brigadier General Sill.

Lieut. Col. Garesche, chief of Gen. Rosecrans Staff.

Brig. Gen. Dillich, of Indiana.

Col. Kell, of the 20th Ohio Regt.

Col. Shaffer, acting brigadier gen.

Col. Farmer, of the 15th Kentucky Regiment.

Col. Jones, of the 24th Ohio Regt.

Lieut. Col. Cotton, of the 6th Kentucky Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 39th Indiana Regiment.

Maj. Carpenter, of the 19th Regulars.

Major Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, (Anderson Troop.)

Capt. Garrett, of the 19th Illinois Regiment.

Col. Carpenter, of the 18th Wisconsin Battery.

Lieut. Col McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin.

WOUNDED.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Kirk, of Illinois; Brig. Gen. Wood, of Indiana; Brig. Gen. Van Cleve, of Minnesota; Col. Cassale, of Ohio; Maj. Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky; Lieut. Col. Berry, 5th Kentucky; Maj. Slemmer, 15th Regulars; Maj. King, 15th Regulars, and many others.

The 21st, 25th, and 35th Illinois Regiments lost two-thirds of their numbers, and the 15th and 38th Illinois one-half.

The 101st Ohio lost 125 men; the 38th Indiana lost about the same number.

The total number of killed and wounded is estimated at 2,500. The rebel loss exceeds ours.

Gen. J. E. Rains was killed. Gen. Cheatham was wounded and taken prisoner

We have captured 550 prisoners.

The fight was renewed at 3 o'clock on the morning of January 1st. Cannonading was heard at Nashville at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wood's and Van Cleve's divisions were in Murfreesboro driving the enemy, who were in full retreat.

The following rebel commissioned officers have been captured: Maj J. J. Franklin, 30th Arkansas; Captain W. E. Johnson, 2d Arkansas; Captain J. P. Eagle, 2d Arkansas, and Captain S. C. Stone, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

Many buildings have been taken in this city for hospital purposes. Great numbers of the wounded are now being brought in.

[*Special Despatch to The Press.*]

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 2, P. M.—Our army bivouacked on the same ground last night as that occupied by our forces on the night of the 31st ultimo. Our army gained some advantage in the battle of yesterday, but not without terrible carnage. The loss on both sides can only be described as absolutely tremendous.

Gen. Negley fought his division all day yesterday splendidly, and lost very heavily in men, but saved his artillery. Gen. Rousseau immortalized himself long before he fell severely wounded. He is set down as one of the great heroes of the battle.

The enemy was heavily reinforced from some direction last.

Maj. General McCook had his horse blown to atoms by a shell yesterday afternoon, and, although severely bruised, soon remounted and rode to the front of his gallant division. Gen. Rosecrans, everywhere, and at all times, exhibited great coolness and moral courage, exposing himself continually at critical periods. He gave orders incessantly, in a firm manner.

The fight was renewed this morning with great ferocity. Gen. Rosecrans collected his scattered troops and reorganized them last night. To-day we have driven the enemy nearly two miles. The reserve brigades are getting into line as I write. Reinforcements are arriving, and General Rosecrans is determined to destroy the rebels at any cost.

All the houses in Murfreesboro and the neighboring villages are occupied as hospitals. We are sending many wounded men to Nashville by rail.—Our arrangements for the care of the wounded are being completed, and every effort is made to make the sufferers as comfortable as possible.

Philadelphia may well be proud of the Anderson Cavalry. The men and officers have covered themselves with glory.

The following is a list of the killed in the Anderson Cavalry: Sergeant Kimber, Alexander Drake, F. Herring, A. R. Kendrick, A. W. Chase. I will send more names as I obtain them.

B C. T.

Louisville, January 3.—Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and Nashville, and the following important dispatches have been received:

Nashville, January 3.—It is reported that Gen. Bragg was killed in the fight to-day. There has been fighting all day, but no particulars are received.—Our forces are advancing, and the rebels are falling back, across Stone river. A heavy rain has fallen all day. The following officers are among the slightly wounded: Col. Miller, Col. Blake, of the 40th Indiana; Lieutenant Colonel Neff, Col Hull, Capt. Pate.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Nashville, Jan. 3.—Heavy cannonading has been heard to-day up till noon. The rebels attacked our left, but were terribly repulsed. There was very little fighting yesterday.—Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro; the rebels attacked and destroyed the hospital buildings on Thursday.

The rebel army at Richmond are furnishing strong reinforcements to the enemy.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Nashville, January 3.—A spirited engagement took place at Lavergne, between a party of mechanics and engineers in the United States service, under the command of Colonel Raines, and General Wheaton's rebel cavalry. The latter were routed, with the loss of thirty-three killed.

All the contrabands captured by the enemy on the United States wagon trains, are shot. Twenty of their dead bodies are lying on the Murfreesboro pike. Major Hindman and Captain King, who were wounded, were captured by the rebels while in an ambulance. They were taken four miles away and then paroled and thrown out on the road. [illegible] was not killed, but wounded and taken a prisoner, yesterday.

General Rosecrans took command of the 4th U. S. cavalry in person and attacked Gen. Wheeler's rebel cavalry who were cut to pieces and utterly routed. Captain Mack, Chief of Artillery on Gen. Thomas' staff, is mortally wounded. Colonel Anderson has sent a dispatch to the Head Quarters, saying, "we have whipped the rebels decidedly and are at Christiana, nine miles south of Murfreesboro, on the line of the railroad."

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

Nashville, Jan. 3.—Col. McKee is reported killed. Our loss of officers is heart-rending. There was fighting from daylight yesterday till this morning. At five o'clock last evening, the enemy were being terribly slaughtered. In the first day's fight, we had it all our own way, but the right wing fought itself into a bad position. On the third day, we repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter, sustaining but slight loss ourselves.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Murfreesboro, dated Friday evening, states that the rebels were twice repulsed on Thursday, in fierce attacks on our centre and right.

On Thursday night Gen. Rosecrans ordered Beatty's brigade across Stone river on our left, which was accomplished. On Friday afternoon the rebels made a tremendous attack on our center, but were handsomely repulsed. At the same time they threw an immense mass of infantry against Beatty's brigade, driving it across the river, when Negley's and Davis' divisions went to their aid. A most desperate struggle ensued, and all the artillery of both armies was brought to bear. Our men suffered terribly, but unflinchingly. At last General Negley ordered a charge, when the rebels gave way. The 98th Pennsylvania charged home on the 26th Tennessee capturing its colors. Another regiment charged, and seized a whole rebel battery.

A grand shout of victory arose along the whole line, when Genl. Rosecrans advanced his whole line, the left establishing itself on the east bank of the river, the centre holding the enemy's former position, and the right holding its original position of Wednesday.—The advantage is with us.

The battle is to be renewed on Saturday, and all feel confident of victory.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Full Details of the Battle.

THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

In Front of Murfreesboro Jan 3, via Nashville, Jan 4.

To General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief.

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, General McCook's corps by the Nashville pike.

Gen. Thomas, from its encampment on the Franklin pike, via the Wilson pike, and Gen. Crittenden's on the main Murfreesboro pike. The left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country, rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place.

Gen. Crittenden reached within one mile and a half of Lavergne. General Thomas reached the Wilson pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th ult. Gen. McCook drove Hardee from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, and found Hardee had retreated towards Mumfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Steward's Creek, capturing some prisoners with slight loss.

General Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, where he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back.

General Sheridan's division repulsed the enemy four times, protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced. This untoward event compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right, until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

First, The rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed.

Second, Skirmishing along the front with threats of attack until about three in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced in a small division thrown across Stone river to occupy commanding ground. While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed, and 375 wounded, but they were repulsed by Gen. Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing, headed by Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments. The officers rallying them with great difficulty, they lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at four in the morning. This occupied my time until four o'clock, and fatigued the troops. The commencement of the retreat was known to me at seven o'clock this morning Our ammunition train arrived during the night.

To-day was engaged in distributing the ammunition, burying the dead, and collecting arms from the field of battle.

The pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone river this morning. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town, and push the pursuit to-morrow. Our medical director estimates the wounded in the hospital at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lt. Col. Garsche, whose capacity and gentlemanly department had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry in the field had excited their admiration.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,

Maj. Gen. Commanding

Further Details.

To Maj Gen Halleck:

Camp near Murfreesboro, Jan. 4.—General—Following my despatch of last evening I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left and centre, being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night.

[We are unable to procure the balance of this despatch. The operator here informs us that the line is occupied by government despatches.—*Editor Harrisburg Telegraph.*]

Official Despatch from Tennessee.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, Jan. 4—Skirmishing commenced on the evening of the 29th, our forces following the enemy closely and driving them, to the evening of the 30th.

On the morning of the 31st the enemy attacked our forces at daylight.—Ever since that time the fight has been progressing—this is the fifth day—in the same locality.

If the whole Richmond army does not get here our success is certain.—The fighting has been terrible.

Our army has the advantage and will hold it, God willing.

I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly

I have heard nothing of importance since 10 o'clock last evening. At that time every thing was favorable for us.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL.

Brig. General Commanding.

Official News from Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following has been received at headquarters:

"HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan 2, 1863.

"*To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief.*

"Gen. Sullivan has succeeded in getting a fight out of Forest, and whipped him badly. He captured six pieces of artillery and a great many horses and prisoners.

"Van Dorn was repulsed at every point, except this, and with heavy loss.

"U. S. GRANT,

"Major General Commanding."

"CAIRO, Jan. 2.

"*To Col. Stager:*

"Our telegraph line to Holly Springs and Corinth is working.

"Gen. Sullivan has whipped Forest at Spring Hill, and routed his entire force, capturing all his artillery and 300 stand of arms.

"The rebel Colonel Napier was killed, and the rebel Colonel De Shay is a prisoner.

(Signed) "W. G. TUTTLE,

"Brigadier General."

Another Important Expedition.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 1.—There have been stirring times here for some days past, among the troops and war vessels.

General Naglee's division was embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, yesterday, and have spent their New Year's day riding the billows in Hampton Roads.

Many other transports, loaded with troops, stores, &c., arrived, and have joined the expedition.

The fleet is now putting to sea, and comprises about enough men of all arms to take and hold any point on the Southern coast.

The destination of this expedition is supposed to be North Carolina; but, as a number of iron-clads accompany it, I presume it will go to some important Southern port—say Charleston, Georgetown, Savannah or Mobile.

At any rate, it will soon be at its destination, and, wherever it goes, a heavy blow will be struck.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Great Battle at Vicksburg, Miss.

The Enemy Driven Back. After a Conflict of Five Hours.—The Rebel Position Carried.

CAIRO, Jan. 3.—Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated on the battlefield of Vicksburg, were received at Helena on Saturday, the 27th. Genl. Sherman debarked his force on the left bank of the Yazoo river, ten miles above the mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced towards Vicksburg. After passing beyond the range of our gunboats, our troops encountered the enemy, who awaited them in force.—A terrific contest ensued, which lasted for five hours. The enemy was driven back by our shell beyond the bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works which were stationed on a hill.

On Saturday night, the two armies lay on their arms, two bayous intervening between the hostile forces. During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding a terrific fire was poured upon our men by the enemy under the cover of undergrowth.—At daylight on Sunday, a concerted advance was made by Gen. Sherman's entire force; Gen. Steele commanding the left wing, Gens. Morgan and Blair the centre, and Gens. A. L. and M. L. Smith the right.

Gen. Steele succeeded in turning the enemy's right, so as to communicate with Morgan's division, which had been separated by the swamps running at right angles to the main front.

By sunset, the whole force was engaged, and up to 10 o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was very severe. The rebel army, in front of Morgan's and Smith's divisions, were entrenched on high rising ground.—This position was finally carried by storm.

Our gunboats did not co-operate with the land forces, but the gun-boat Benton engaged the fortifications on Haines' Bluff during the action. Several of the crew of the Benton were killed, and Captain Gwinne, her commander, was mortally wounded.

In the action on Saturday, the Fifty-eighth Ohio, Eighth Missouri and Second Kentucky regiments sustained considerable loss.

Gen. Banks' forces with Farragut's fleet were expected to co-operate with Gen. Sherman in the attack, but they had not arrived.

CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

To Major Gen. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4, 1863.—Despatches from Gen. Sherman and the Naval Commander were received on the 31st.

The gun-boats were engaging the enemy's battery, and Gen. Sherman was inland three miles from Vicksburg and hotly engaged.

From rebel sources we learn that the Grenada *Appeal* of the 31st, says that "the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg"

U. S. GRANT,

Major General.

A Victory Over Morgan.

Louisville, Jan. 2.—Col. Hoskins, of the Twelfth Kentucky regiment, commanding the forces at Lebanon, Ky., attacked the rebels under John Morgan, eight miles south of the Columbia road, yesterday, killing and wounding several, and capturing sixty of the rebels, together with their caissons, ammunition wagons, and provisions.

Colonel Hollisey, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, was killed.

Lieut. Col. Boyle, commanding the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, with the Sixth Kentucky, is in pursuit of Morgan, the infantry under Col Hoskins following. Morgan is retreating rapidly in the direction of Columbia.

THE MONITOR FOUNDERED.

Washington Jan. 3.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Lee:

Hon Gideon Welles, Sec'y of Navy:

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 3.—The steamer State of Georgia reports that the Monitor foundered, on Tuesday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and thirty-eight men, names not known; belonging to the Monitor or the Rhode Island, or both

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

[illegible]

[illegible]

BUY WALL PAPER NOW!!

WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at LEWIS' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERSTREET, Jan. 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the "Globe:"

DEAR SIR:—A sad accident occurred in our neighborhood on the evening of the 31st ult.

Frank J. Keller, eldest son of Mrs. Keller, (widow), while throwing out fodder to the cattle from the front door of the barn, fell about eight or ten feet on one of the cow's horns.—The horn entered just below the ribs, causing death in about half an hour.—After falling, he called to Mr. Shaffer, (with whom he lived) to come to him. When he got there, he was just able to tell him that he had fallen out on one of the cow's horns and got one of his ribs broken, which were his last words.

Mr. Shaffer carried him to the house, but before medical aid arrived he had breathed his last.

Frank Joseph Keller was aged 11 years, 8 months and 29 days.

How truly "In the midst of life are we in death."

Poor Frank, not an hour before his death, had parted with his schoolmates as joyous and happy as any of them. How full of joy and pleasure sounded his "good evening" as his pleasant countenance turned towards us while passing out amidst that happy throng.

How soon were the hopes of meeting again to spend a "Happy New Year" turned to weeping and mourning.

He was a remarkable youth—being noted for his kind and affectionate disposition, and was cited by parents to their children as a model of obedience and diligence.

None knew thee but to love thee;
None spoke of thee but to praise thee.

How solemn the injunction, "Watch and pray, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

B.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

President Lincoln's emancipation with compensation policy has just received a signal approval in Missouri. The new legislature of the State, elected with that policy as the great issue before the people, met at Jefferson City yesterday, and both houses were organized by the election of emancipationists to the chief offices. In the Senate, a resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring that "all emancipationists are favorable to compensated emancipation, as enunciated by the President." This is, doubtless, preliminary to the preparation and passage of a bill to provide for the emancipation of the slaves according to the President's plan.

It is thus rendered nearly certain that the great State of Missouri will be the first of the slave States to get rid of slavery.

GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWELL.

We publish below, in full, the parting address of Major General Butler:

Address to the People of New Orleans.

Citizens of New Orleans—It may not be inappropriate, as it is not inopportune in occasion, that there should be addressed to you a few words at parting, by one whose name is to be hereafter indissolubly connected with your city.

I shall speak in no bitterness, because I am not conscious of a single personal animosity. Commanding the army of the Gulf, I found you captured, but not surrendered; conquered, but not orderly; relieved from the presence of an army, but incapable of taking care of yourselves. I restored order, punished crime, opened commerce, brought provisions to your starving people, reformed your currency, and gave you quiet protection, such as you had not enjoyed for many years.

While doing this my soldiers were subjected to obloquy, reproach and insult.

And now, speaking to you, who know the truth, I here declare, that whoever has quietly remained about his business, affording neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the soldiers of the United States.

The men who had assumed to govern you and to defend your city in arms have fled, some of your women flouted at the presence of those who came to protect them. By a simple order, (No. 28,) I called upon every soldier of this army to treat the women of New Orleans as a gentleman should deal with the sex with such effect that I now call upon the just-minded ladies of New Orleans to say whether they have enjoyed so complete protection and calm quiet for themselves and their families, as since the advent of the United States troops.

The enemies of my country, unrepentant and implacable, I have treated with merited severity. I hold that rebellion is treason, and that treason persisted in is *death*, and any punishment short of that due a traitor gives so much clear gain to him from the clemency of the government. Upon this thesis I have administered the authority of the United States, because of which I am not unconscious of complaint. I do not feel that I have erred in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited to disloyal enemies to my country, and not to loyal friends. To be sure, I might have regaled you with the amenities of British civilization, and yet been within the supposed rules of civilized warfare. You might have been smoked to death [illegible] the Covenanters of Scotland [illegible] in the French [illegible] Peninsular war; or you might have been scalped and tomahawked as our mothers were at Wyoming by the savage allies of Great Britain, in our own revolution; your property could have been turned over to indiscriminate "loot," like the palace of the Emperor of China; works of art which adorned your buildings might have been sent away like the paintings of the Vatican; your sons might have been blown from the mouths of cannon like the Sepoys at Delhi; and yet all this would have been within the rules of civilized warfare, as practiced by the most polished and most hypocritical nations of Europe. For such acts the records of the doings of some of the inhabitants of your city towards the friends of the Union, before my coming, were a different provocative and justification.

But I have not so conducted. On the contrary, the worst punishment inflicted, except for criminal acts punishable by every law, has been banishment with labor to a barren island where I encamped my own soldiers before marching here.

It is true I have levied upon the wealthy rebel and paid out nearly a half a million of dollars to feed forty thousand of the starving poor of all nations assembled here, made so by the war.

I saw that this rebellion was a war of the aristocrats against the middling men; of the rich against the poor; a war of the landowner against the laborer; that it was a struggle for the retention of power in the hands of the few against the many; and I found no conclusion to it save the subjugation of the few and the disenthralment of the many. I, therefore, felt no hesitation in taking the substance of the wealthy, who had caused the war, to feed the innocent poor who had suffered by the war. And I shall now leave you with the proud consciousness that I carry with me the blessings of the humble and loyal under the roof of the cottage and in the cabin of the slave, and so am quite content to incur the sneers of the *salon* or the curses of the rich.

I found you trembling at the terrors of servile insurrection. All danger of this I have prevented by so treating the slave that he had no cause to rebel. I found the dungeon, the chain and the lash your only means of enforcing obedience in your servants. I leave them peaceful, laborious, controled by the laws of kindness and justice. I have demonstrated that the pestilence can be kept from your borders. I have added a million of dollars to your wealth in the form of new land from the batture of the Mississippi. I have cleansed and improved your streets, canals and public squares, and opened new avenues to unoccupied land. I have given you freedom of elections, greater than you have ever enjoyed before. I have caused justice to be administered so impartially that your own advocates have unanimously complimented the judges of my appointment. You have seen, therefore, the benefit of the laws and justice of the Government against which you have rebelled. Why, then, will you not all return to your allegiance to that Government—not with lip service, but with the heart?

I conjure you, if you desire ever to see renewed prosperity, giving business to your city, become again the mart of the western world, fed by its rivers for more than three thousand miles, draining the commerce of a country greater than the mind of a man hath ever conceived—return to your allegiance.

If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance of your fathers—a stable constitutional Government—if you desire that they should in the future be a portion of the greatest empire the sun ever shown upon—return to your allegiance. There is but one thing that stands in the way. There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the Government, and that is slavery. The institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His Providence, will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat. I have given much thought to this subject.

I came among you, by teachings, by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

Months of experience and observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best if it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once, that it should no longer vitiate the social, political and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of slavery upon the master. See for yourselves.

Look around you and say whether this saddening, deadening influence has not all but destroyed the very framework of your society?

I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country at the peril of his life and fortune, who in these words can have neither hope or interest, save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me here repeat, with all the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that such are the views forced upon me by experience.

Come, then, to the unconditional support of the Government. Take into your own hands your own institutions; re-model them according to the laws of nations and of God, and thus attain that great prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore yours.

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER.

England and the United States--Public Debt.

The National debt of this country is being largely increased, very necessarily, in the conduct of the war to put down the rebellion—but the latent resources of the nation for its payment, which have been brought to light, caused less uneasiness now in the public mind as to its reaching a *thousand millions* than could have been experienced [illegible] at the prospect of its attaining the altitude of *one hundred millions*. Without the imposition of a direct tax of a single dollar upon [illegible] of the nation, the system of internal taxes which has been introduced principally upon luxuries, or articles which can be dispensed with perhaps even advantageously to the consumer,—such as liquors and tobacco, from which a very large portion of the revenue from the internal taxes are received,—will be ample for the payment of the public debt, and the interest thereon. In the two last years (1813 and 1814) of the great war of Europe to put down Napoleon, England, who had to bear the greatest portion of the burden of the pecuniary expense of the war, whilst the allies furnished the men, added £520,000,000 sterling (equal to *two thousand five hundred and twenty eight millions of dollars*) to her national debt, and raised besides in the same two years, *six hundred and eighty millions of dollars* in taxes, although her population at that time was *less* by four millions than that of our loyal States at this moment, her wealth quite three thousand millions less, her paper circulation one hundred and fifty-five millions greater than ours, and gold ranged from 38½ to 41½ per cent premium upon the paper of the Bank of England, for two years together! The reason why England has not decreased her national debt since, has been because she has been obliged to maintain such an immense standing army and navy, to watch the movements of her jealous neighbors, especially France, and to carry on the several wars in which she has since been engaged; added to which, the enormous cost of her system of civil government, including therein her royal family and the nobles and other aristocracy, every scion of which is in some shape or form supported out of the public treasury—whilst the great mass of the people are ground down to the dust, with barely sufficient at the best of times to keep soul and body together, and are the mere hewers of wood and the carriers of water to their masters, with scarcely a vestige of power in the government, more than is possessed by our negroes!

The difference, however, between the condition of England and the United States, is, that we have an expanse of territory which enables us to employ all our people, who are not tied down to the vocation of their fathers, from generation to generation, as is the case in most of the countries of Europe, but are free to change their residence and professional pursuits at pleasure, with ever-varying opportunities in life, to the enterprising and industrious, to attain to opulence and distinction. The return of peace, if secured on a permanent basis, by the re-establishment of the Union, will give such an elasticity to the business of the country, as will enable us in a very little while to brush away the puny obstacles to our prosperity which the rebellion has in some measure interposed, and make our National bonds in demand throughout the world.

Any other settlement of our national difficulties than the re-union of the States, would, however, throw a pall over every business operation in the border States, that would forever place us in an unsettled condition, and cause a continued depression in every description of property and business, and a general stampede would be the result. The North and West, and perhaps the far South, would not suffer in the same proportion with the border States. They will be farther removed from the thousand annoyances which would be our portion, by the frequent raids, the smuggling, the officious tax gatherers, which would be continually upon us by a condition of border feuds to which all history proves we would be subject, if there were two or more nationalities on this continent—and if the principle is once established that a State has a right to secede, then there is no telling what the final results would be; such a condition of things might last for a few years, but the end of it would result in the nationality of the whole continent under some military chieftain, whom the people would willingly accept, rather than submit to the continued wrangling and wars of the petty States, that would cause the introduction of a system little better than a state of anarchy and confusion, than which any government would be preferable, however despotic.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

MARRIED,

At Shade Gap, by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30th, J. DORRIS APPLEBY, Esq., to Miss RACHEL BENNETTE, eldest daughter of James Harper, Esq., all of Dublin township.

On Tuesday afternoon, 30th ult., by Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Rev. G. W. JACKSON and Miss HENNIE F., daughter of Hon. James Gwin, of this place.

The printers again liberally remembered. A large delicious cake was our share of the luxuries provided for the occasion. The happy couple have our earnest prayers for a long, prosperous and happy life.

DIED,

At her residence, in McConnelstown, Dec. 13th, Mrs. REBECCA CAMPBELL, in the 47th year of her age.

Mrs. C. was a sister of Judge Patton. She was a very estimable and worthy woman. Professing her faith in the Redeemer in early life, she united with the Ger. Ref. Church.—She continued thus united as long as she lived, and was always remarkable for her consistent deportment, and a regular attendance upon her Christian duties.

She was likewise an affectionate mother, a kind neighbor, and a warm friend. She leaves behind her, besides her kindred, three orphan daughters to mourn their early bereavement.—May their mother's God be their God now and forever. *

ADJOURNED POSITIVE SALE.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL and TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of Geo. H. Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Philipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The lands are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all [illegible] acres and 28 perches more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm and the remainder is timbered with pine hemlock [illegible] &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill with circular saws for lathing siding and cross-cutting, attached a large double dwelling house and store-room, bank barn, tenant house and all necessary out-buildings. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad now finished almost to Philipsburg, traverses the lands for about 1½ miles and passes through the board yard of the saw mills.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the Railroad.

Said lands have heretofore been held by George H. and Jacob F. Steiner as partnership property, and all the interest of the said George H. Steiner in partnership personal property will be sold along with his interest in the real estate subject, however, to his share of the *partnership* debts. The incumbrances against G. H. Steiner *individually*, will be removed, and it is estimated that the partnership *personal* property will nearly or quite be sufficient to pay the partnership debts.

Sale to take place at the COURT HOUSE in Huntingdon, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

On Thursday, January 15th, 1863.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of February, 1863, and the rest due in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Huntingdon. SAMUEL T. BROWN,
January 3, 1863. Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan 3, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,12½@7,50
Common and Superfine	$6 00@6,12½
Rye Flour	$5,25
Corn Meal	$3 75
Extra White Wheat	$1,65@1,85
Fair and Prime Red	$1,42@1,45
Rye	96c
Corn, prime Yellow	77
Oats	41
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$6,25@6 40
Timothy	$1,75@2,12½
Wool	45@75
Hides	9½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$6,50@6 75
Extra do ℔ cwt	3,50
White Wheat	1,30
Red Wheat	1,25
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	40
Cloverseed	5,25
Flaxseed	1,50
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	18
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

HOOPS! HOOPS!!

Good 12 and 14 feet Hoops wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Cash on delivery.

WM. P. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 119 Walnut Street,
Dec. 31, 1862.–1m. Philadelphia.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House in Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the January Court, (13th prox.) By order and in behalf of the Society. R. McDIVITT,
Dec. 31, 1862. Secretary.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

UNDER the full conviction that county Medical societies are calculated to do essential good, having for their objects, *the advancement of medical knowledge—the elevation of professional character—the protection of the interests of its members—the extension of the bounds of medical science—the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of the suffering, and to protect the lives of the community*, the undersigned would cordially invite the former member of the late county society, and all others, who, by the Constitution of the Medical Association of the United States, may be entitled to a membership, to attend a meeting of the profession to be held at the Masonic Hall, in Huntingdon, on Monday, January 12th, 1863, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of discussing the propriety of instituting and organizing a MEDICAL SOCIETY of Huntingdon county.

J. B. LUDEN, M. D.
H. ORLADY, M. D.
J. H. WINTRODE, M. D.
JOHN McCULLOCH, M. D.
Dec 31, 1862-2t. J. S. GRIFFITH, M. D.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coffee Run up to and including Dec. 29, 1862

Bachwalter, J. W.		Lynn, Henry M.	3
Bollet, Wm. O.		Logan, John	
Cutles, John		Shaw, Catharine	
Carbaugh, Mary		Showalter, Peter	
Evans, Alfred		Stapleton, Wm	
Hicks, Rebecca		Slater, Josiah	
Jones, Mary Ann		Snow, Pauline	2
Kriegel, Harriet Mrs		Stroup, Mary	
		Weaver, William	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. SIMON COHN, P. M.
Coffee Run, Dec. 31, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhea and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec 31, 1862–1y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, the 14th January, 1863,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

All the right, title, and interest which John P. Anderson deceased, at the time of his death, held in and to a tract of land situate upon Murray's run in Oneida township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John P. Stewart, Nicholas C. Decker, John Hall and Josiah Cunningham containing 252 acres and 43 perches and allowance, be it more or less. There are about 10 acres of it cleared the balance is well timbered, principally with white pine. It is situated about seven miles from Huntingdon, a good public road passing through it, and there is a saw-mill upon one of the adjoining tracts. This sale affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing good timber land.

ALSO—At same time and place,

A tract of land in Barree township Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of William Crownover, Jas. R. Crownover, John L. Walker, John C. Crownover, John Silknitter, and Israel Smiley's heirs, containing about 100 acres, about 40 of which are cleared and in cultivation; having thereon a two story log house, a double log barn and an orchard of good grafted fruit, the same farm on which John L. Hober now lives.

TERMS made known on day of sale and they will be made in easy payments if desired by purchasers.

JOHN SCOTT,
Executor of the Will of J. P. Anderson, dec'd.,
Dec. 31, 1862

J. WEICHSELBAUM,

OPTICIAN AND OCULIST

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Jackson Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY [illegible] A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal and parabolic ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS* and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The very best BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL and other Instruments and Glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during January Court, FIRST WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [Dec. 31, 1862.]

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mary Myers, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Myers, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

DANIEL P. BRUMBAUGH,
E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
Dec, 23, 1862-6t. Administrators.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct 7 –3m.

NOTICE.—

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company will be held at this Office on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Office: No. 258 South Third street,
Philadelphia.
J. P. AERTSON, Sec.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Catharine Clanbaugh, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Catherine Clanbaugh, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

ALEXANDER PORT,
Dec 16, 1862-6t. Administrator.

TAVERN LICENSE.

The following named person has filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county for Tavern License, to be presented to said court on the 3d Monday of January next, to wit:—

Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, Dec. 12, 1862.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, the latter part of October, a red steer with a notch cut out under the left ear, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Dec 16, 1862. GEORGE RUSSELL.

STRAY BULL.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, on or about the 1st of December, a brindle bull with white face, supposed to be about two years old in the spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 16, 1862. SAMUEL SANKEY.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Huntingdon County SS.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1862—The petition of Daniel Neff of Porter township, in the county aforesaid, was read setting forth that Isaac Neff, of West township on the 3d day of April, 1837, executed to David Irvine, Executor of Jared Boyd, dec'd, a Mortgage which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Huntingdon county, in Mortgage Book A, page 131, to secure the payment of $1472,00, said Mortgage being in the sum of $2941,00, conditioned for the payment of said sum of $1472,00. That payment of all the money due thereon was made. That the said David Irvine, Executor, as aforesaid, the legal holder of the Mortgage, has removed from the State without entering satisfaction upon the Record of the same. That petitioner is the owner of the premises mortgaged, and praying relief in the premises, whereupon it is considered by the Court, and ordered that the Sheriff of the said county do serve a notice on the said David Irvine, Executor, as aforesaid, and Mortgagee, if he can be found in the said county, stating the facts above set forth, and if he cannot be found in the said county, then to give public notice as aforesaid in one or more newspapers within the county once a week, for four weeks successively, requiring the said Mortgagee to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, on the second Monday of January next, to answer the petition aforesaid.

By the Court.

(SEAL.) *From the Record, 3d Dec., 1862.*
Certified by W. C. WAGONER, *Prot.*

To David Irvine, Executor of Jared Boyd, decd:

You are hereby required to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county at Huntingdon on the second Monday of January next, to answer the foregoing petition of Daniel Neff.—Hereof, fail not.

4t. GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 9, 1862.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified that he has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws; and the said Court has appointed Monday, the 12th day of January, 1863, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors. JOHN BARBIN.

Dec. 23, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Montgomery, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Montgomery late of Union township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. SAMUEL MILLER,

Mapleton, Dec. 23, 1862-6t. Administrator.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by

Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

☞ *Only $1,25 a Year in Clubs of Four.* ☜

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

FOR 1863. VOLS. XXI and XXII.

EDITED BY

T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Contains Novelets, Stories, Poetry, Fashions, Steel and Wood Engravings, Needle-work Patterns in great variety, a Mothers Department, Children's Department, House-keepers' and Health Departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class Magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

"As we have often before said it is, without controversy, the best $2 Magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly out-spoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never [illegible] in their efforts to give a [illegible] rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial, by T. S. ARTHUR, will be commenced in the January number, entitled "OUT IN THE WORLD."

Rare and Elegant Premiums

Are sent to all who make up Clubs:—1. A large Photographic copy of that splendid engraving, "SHAKSPEARE AND HIS COTEMPORARIES." 2. A large Photographic copy, from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated Picture, "MERCY'S DREAM." 3. A similar copy of Herring's "GLIMPSE OF AN ENGLISH HOMESTEAD."

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance, and one premium plate. Two copies $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight, and one to getter-up of club, $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter-up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address, T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,

323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

$25 REWARD!

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber near Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the night of Tuesday, Dec. 16th, a DARK ROAN MARE, about 15 hands high, black feet, gray about the eyes, and with foal. The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending the thief, and returning the Mare, or giving notice where she may be found, or $15 will be paid for information which will enable the subscriber to find her, and $10 for the conviction of the thief.

GEORGE FETTERHOFF.

Spruce Creek, Dec. 23, 1862-3t.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE NO. 103, of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Co., for sixty shares of the preferred stock of the said Company, dated Oct 15th, 1861, having been lost or mislaid by me notice is hereby given that I have applied to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of the one lost, and any one finding said Certificate is requested to return the same to the Treasurer of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. Coal Co., at Philadelphia. A. G. CURTIN.

Dec. 9, 1862-4t

SHERIFF'S SALES.—

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 12TH DAY of JANUARY, 1863, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

All defendant's right, title and interest of in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, fronting on Washington street and extending back to Mifflin street, and being lot No. 133, in the plan of said town; having thereon erected one two story brick house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George A. Miller.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to the following real estate, viz: 318 acres, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in the name of Henry Houck, bounded on the northwest by land of R. Hare Powell, north-east by land surveyed to Anderson & Hoston, south-west by land of Philip Barnet, now Orbison, Dorris & Co.

Also—107 acres, more or less, situate on the north side of Shoup's Run in Tod township, surveyed in the name of Benjamin Penn.

Also—87 acres of land, more or less, in Tod township, surveyed in the name of G. Miller on the north west by lands of Andrew Donaldson, and on the south-east by Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Co. land.

Also—167 acres of land, more or less, situate in same township, surveyed in the name of Neal Clark, and bounded on the north-west by Trexler's heirs and Benjamin Houck, south west by Thomas Anderson, south east by Washington Baker and widow Zimmerman.

Also—22 acres, more or less, situate in same township, surveyed in the name of Samuel Swaye, bounded on the south-east by Wood, Bacon & Co., south-west by Christian Barnet and widow Broadstone and L. T. Watson & Co.

Also—47 acres, more or less, situate in Hopewell township, surveyed in the name of A. B. Crewit, bounded on the north-east by land of Philip Cornman, south-east by land of David Mountain's heirs, south-west and west by land of Patton & Petrekin.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on warrants in the name of Peter Herring, David Shaffer, Sarah Levi, Margaret Levi, Adam Levi, Hannah Herring, Frederick Herring and Conrad Herring, the division line to be run according to article of agreements between the Trustees of John Savage deceased, and Dr. Peter Shoneberger, who was the owner of the other half of said tract, dated the 11th day of November, A. D. 1843, and another agreement explaining the prior one between the said parties and dated the 13th February, 1845, both of which said articles are intended to be recorded.

Also—A small part of a tract of land surveyed to Jacob Hildegras which has not been previously sold by the trustees of John Savage, the first of that name, nor by the present grantee, and all the land not thus previously sold which was conveyed to the said John Savage, decd., by Edward Livingston and wife by deed dated the 22d day of April, 1833, and recorded in Huntingdon county in Deed Book X, page 402.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain message or tract of land, situate in Huntingdon county, Cass township, containing 120 acres, more or less, adjoining lands formerly of Robert Speer, deceased, and others, being the same tract of land, which by Deed dated 15th December, 1855, was conveyed by David Clarkson Trustee, to Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Creswell.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that part of a tract of land situate in Tod township, surveyed on a warrant granted to Joseph Highlands, dated January 2d, 1795 commencing at or near the Chestnut corner, at or near which the part of the same tract conveyed to James Steel corners, thence south 41 deg. west — perches to a locust, thence south 50 degrees east 30 perches to a maple, thence south 41 deg. west, 60 perches to a chestnut, thence south 81 deg. east along the Francis Moan Survey to the point where a part of the tract in the name of Joseph Highlands conveyed to Benjamin Trueman, corners, thence along the line dividing the parts of the said tract conveyed heretofore to Benjamin Trueman, Jacob Mateer, (now J. R. Flanigen,) and James Steel, Esq., from the remainder of said tract to the place of beginning, containing 109 acres more or less.

Also—A certain lot or parcel of land situate in the said township of Tod being part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Joseph Highlands, adjoining land of Israel Baker, James Steel, Benjamin Trueman and others, beginning at a gum, corner, adjoining land of Israel Baker, thence south 75 deg. east, 200 perches to a stone, thence north 35½ deg. west, 63 perches to a stone, thence north 75 deg. east, 200 perches to a post, thence south 35½ deg. east, 63 perches to a gum, the place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Flanigen.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant's in and to two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Wm. S. Entriekin, Jacob Hess and Savage's heirs, about 100 acres of which are cleared, and has thereon erected two log houses, one old log barn and one saw mill and other out-buildings.

Also—Forty acres of land being the Morningstar tract, having thereon erected one two story log house and adjoining the above tract. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entriekin and Michael Stone.

Also—Two lots of ground situate in the town of Warriorsmark, containing 2¼ acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, bounded by lands of James Beck on the Northwest, Wm. Thompson on the North-east, and town lots on the Southeast.

Also—A lot of ground in said town, fronting on Bald Eagle Pike 125 feet, more or less, extending back 160 ft. along the Bellefonte Road to lots of defendant, having thereon erected a large log dwelling, weather boarded, a large stable and a store-house [illegible] now in occupancy of George Geyer.

Also—A half acre of ground in said village, fronting on Bald Eagle Pike, running back to lots of said defendant; having thereon erected a log house, weather boarded, a small frame stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and sold as the property of Abednego Stephens.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, in Hopewell township, about fifty of which are cleared, having thereon a new log house, two stories high, and a saw mill and other outbuildings, with a cabin barn and bounded by lands of A. Speck on the north-west, Samuel John Johnston on the east, and James Entrikin on the south-east, and Joshua Hicks on the south-west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Dunn.

Also—One hundred and forty acres of land situate in Cromwell township, adjoining lands of Thomas Cromwell on the north, Frederick Harmon on the south, Andrew Gilliland on the east and Black Log Mountain on the north, sixty acres of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a log house two and a half stories high, 24 by 22 feet, log barn with stone foundation, 60 by 40 feet. Two apple orchards thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joshua Johns.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1862.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, (1863,) to wit:

1. The Administration Account of James Kelly, Administrator of Rowland Loomis, late of Dublin township, deceased.
2. The Account of David Snare, Esq., Executor of Joseph Nightwine, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
3. Administration account of Graffius Miller, Administrator of David M. Confer, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
4. The account of Seala Locke, Guardian of Barbara Ann Keister, dec'd, said minor being now in her majority.
5. Final Administration account of James Murphy, Administrator of Samuel Thompson, deceased, and also distribution account, annexed to the same, to be presented for confirmation. DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,

Register's Office, Register.
Huntingdon, Dec. 13, 1862.

ILLUSTRATED

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VIII.---NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every Inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Germany, Great Britain and France: thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application.

Messrs. MUNN & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than SEVENTEEN years, in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business.

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND FARMERS.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill owners will be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.

To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post Office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
Dec 1t–3t. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Nicholas Decker, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Nicholas Decker, late of Juniata township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JAMES JOHNSTON,

Dec. 2, 1862-6t. Administrator.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beitleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at [illegible]

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALT'MRE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	1 38
5 25	......	......	5 31	Mt. Union,...	11 31	......	1 30
5 35	......	......	......	Mapleton,.....	......	......	1 21
5 43	......	......	......	Mill Creek,....	......	......	1 14
5 59	7 14	6 50	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 15	......	......	......	Petersburg,...	10 53	......	12 47
6 23	......	......	......	Barree,......	......	......	12 39
6 31	......	......	6 31	Spruce Creek,..	10 40	......	12 33
6 49	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 18
6 58	......	......	6 55	Tyrone,.....	10 18	......	12 10
7 03	......	......	......	Tipton,......	......	......	12 00
7 11	......	......	......	Fostoria,......	......	......	11 55
7 19	......	......	7 15	Bell's Mills,..	10 00	......	11 51
7 40	8 30	8 20	7 35	Altoona,......	9 45	4 05	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP

RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,..........	AR 12 30	AR 9 14
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,.....	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,.......	12 02	8 41
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg,..........	11 46	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,...........	11 30	8 13
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,......	11 22	8 05
5 03	8 40	Cove,..................	11 10	7 50
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,.....	11 06	7 45
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton,.............	10 50	LE 7 30
5 30	LE 9 10			AR 7 20
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg,..........	10 25	6 50
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell,............	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
......	LE 9 10	Saxton,..............	AR 10 50	......
......	9 32	Coalmont,.............	10 30	......
......	9 40	Crawford,............	10 25	......
......	AR 10 00	Dudley,..............	LE 10 15	......
		Broad Top City,.......		

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500; $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE,
Dec. 2, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

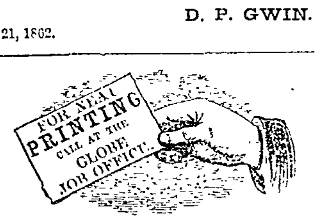
HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.


FOR NEAT PRINTING CALL AT THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPOENAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of [illegible] Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
[illegible] 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND SMALL PORTRAITS

OF ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STO[illegible]*

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWINS'.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want [illegible] Goods

PATRIOTS TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
Oct. 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of
THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,
At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth. Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds. Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100.

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the [illegible] varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, say [illegible] from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new [illegible] or foreign, if not on hand, will be [illegible] furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are [illegible].

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nursery is about 1½ miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH.
Sept 17-7m Box 1 Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

1862. THE 1862. LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA. Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store* one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear,* that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange,* and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862-5m

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the third day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
R. B. WIGTON,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,
JAMES MAGUIRE,
DAVID DUNN,
J. GEORGE MILES,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
ALEXANDER PORT,
JOHN R. HUNTER,
GEORGE EBY,
A. R. STEWART,
R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,
JOHN SCOTT,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
JAMES M. BELL,
JAMES GWIN,
THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN.

But while you rejoice at the [illegible] of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Cedarware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL [illegible]

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

[illegible]

A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS.

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 21, 1862-1y

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

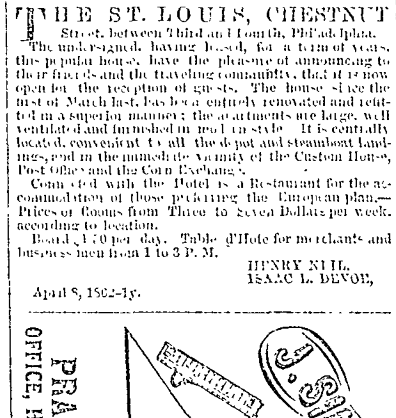
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Barshear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1853.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 559 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS BOOK STORE—Complete in one volume. Price $1 00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers; the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1 [illegible]. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK FOR THE *UNITED STATES SOLDIER,*

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction for the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c. Being a first book or introduction to the authorized U.S. Infantry Tactics just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon, May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

[illegible] 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Spellers and Readers.
SANDERS' do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
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Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
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THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools, also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

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have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not spatter or cut through the thinnest paper, they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point and great durability.

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I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
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A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

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We all concur in the above recommendations.
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I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY.
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We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
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I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
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We add ours to the above recommendations.
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Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
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After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
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Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
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June 18, 1862

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A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

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COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
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IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order on application at
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Sept 3 1862 JAS A BROWN

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A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN

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DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

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Just received at the hardware store of
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D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND.
HUNTINGDON, PA
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,
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GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

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COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
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It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

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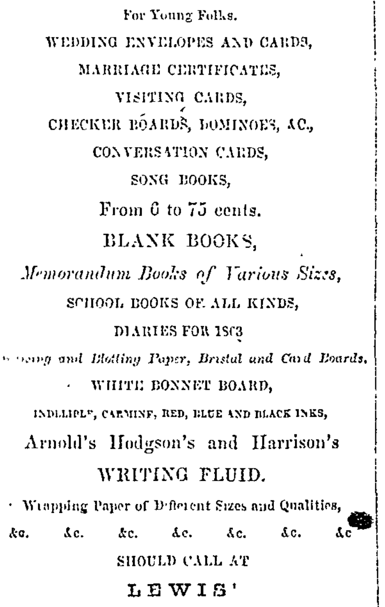
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CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
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CAN NOW BE HAD
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BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co, Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purposes to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from the other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

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Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

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BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery, in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

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WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

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WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK,

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

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IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies and Sweet Dishes of every description.

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IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

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